



# Historical Perspective

Kaspare Cohn Hospital, established  
in East Los Angeles in 1902.

Since its inception, Cedars-Sinai has evolved to become  
the **largest nonprofit hospital in the  
western United States** – one that is internationally  
renowned for the best patient care that modern medicine has to offer.

Jewish community concern about meeting the health needs of a growing Los Angeles community surfaced when Kaspare Cohn Hospital, predecessor of Cedars of Lebanon, was dedicated Sept. 21, 1902, on the East side of Los Angeles to provide care to those in need. In 1910, the hospital was moved to a 50-bed facility on Whittier Boulevard, and in 1930 moved to Fountain Avenue where it opened as Cedars of Lebanon Hospital.



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Kaspare Cohn's second home was opened in 1910.



Mount Sinai moved to Beverly Boulevard in 1955.



Mount Sinai Hospital's second facility was on Bonnie Beach Place.



Cedars of Lebanon was established on Fountain Avenue in 1930.

Meanwhile, the Bikur Cholim Society opened a two-room hospice in 1918, which was the predecessor of the Mount Sinai Home for the Incurables. In 1921, the hospice became Bikur Cholim Hospital when it moved to a Boyle Heights home with eight beds. The Bikur Cholim Hospital became the Mount Sinai Home for the Incurables in 1923, and in 1926 a new and larger Mount Sinai was built on Bonnie Beach Place. In 1950, Emma and Hyman Levine purchased three-and-one-half acres of land and donated the property to Mount Sinai Hospital under the auspices of their foundation. In 1955, the new Mount Sinai Hospital opened on Beverly Boulevard, future site of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

In 1961, the Los Angeles Jewish Medical Center, known today as Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, came into being. Then followed a decade of planning and preparation, and in 1971, the first phase of construction of the Medical Center complex began with the groundbreaking for the Thaliens Mental Health Center.

A \$4 million gift from the Max Factor Family Foundation in 1972 provided the “seed” money to begin construction on the new Cedars-Sinai Medical Center facility. Groundbreaking ceremonies for the 1.6 million-square foot, 1,120-bed Medical Center were held on Nov. 5, 1972. The first patients were moved into Cedars-Sinai Medical Center on April 3, 1976. Full occupancy of all patient floors, outpatient clinics and emergency service was completed by midsummer 1976.

# Historical timeline of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center



**1902**

Sept. 21, Kaspere Cohn Hospital (*Cedars of Lebanon's predecessor*) opens on the east side of Los Angeles.

**1910**

Kaspere Cohn Hospital relocates to a 50-bed facility on Whittier Boulevard.

**1918**

Bikur Cholim Society opens a two-room hospice (*predecessor of the Mount Sinai Home for the Incurables*).

**1921**

Bikur Cholim Hospice becomes Bikur Cholim Hospital when it moves to a Boyle Heights home with eight beds to treat needy patients during a serious influenza epidemic.

**1923**

Bikur Cholim Hospital becomes Mount Sinai Home for the Incurables (*predecessor of Mount Sinai Hospital*).

**1926**

A new and larger Mount Sinai is built on Bonnie Beach Place.



**1930**

Cedars of Lebanon Hospital opens in its new building on Fountain Avenue in Hollywood.



**1941**

Breed Street Outpatient Clinic of Mount Sinai opens.

**1954**

Dedication of Emil Brown Auditorium, later known as the Brown Building, on the grounds of the new Mount Sinai Hospital.

**1955**

The new Mount Sinai Hospital opens on Beverly Boulevard future site of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

**1961**

Following years of study, the decision is made to merge Cedars of Lebanon and Mount Sinai hospitals under the name of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.



**1963**

Nov. 17 dedication of the (Louis M. and Birdie) Halper Research and Clinic Building of Mount Sinai Hospital.

**1971**

Oct. 3 groundbreaking ceremony is held for The Thaliens Community Mental Health Center. (*In subsequent years, the word "Community" is dropped from the name.*) This begins the first phase of construction for the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center complex.

**1972**

Nov. 5 groundbreaking ceremony is held for construction of the 1.6 million-square-foot, 1,120-bed Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

**1973**

June 24 dedication is held for the 96,000-square-foot Thaliens Building, which will provide a complete program of psychiatric services to some 750,000 West-Central Los Angeles residents.

**1974**

March 27 "Topping Out" ceremony is held for Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

**1976**

April 3, the first patients are transferred to Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, opening the third floor for Obstetrics & Gynecology, and the fourth floor north patient tower for Pediatrics.

**1976**

June 6 dedication ceremony is held for the new Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

**1976**

Mount Sinai structure is closed for renovations and reopened as the (Lillian and Meyer) Schuman Building.

**1977**

Donor art installations begin at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

**1978**

Chapel and kosher kitchen open at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

**1981**

Nov. 1 groundbreaking ceremony is held for construction of the Harvey S. Morse Conference Center.

**1983**

Jan. 23 ribbon-cutting ceremony is held for the Harvey S. Morse Conference Center.

**1984**

May 30 dedication of the helipad signals Cedars-Sinai Medical Center as a Los Angeles County Level 1 Trauma Center.

**1986**

April 10, Hamel Road (which runs through the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center complex) is renamed and dedicated George Burns Road.

**1987**

April 28 groundbreaking ceremony is held for the Fashion Industries Guild Florence and "Duke" Becker Building.

**1988**

April 14, The Feintech Family Holocaust Memorial, *North of Yesterday* water sculpture, is dedicated.

**1988**

Dec. 20 groundbreaking ceremony is held for construction of the Barbara and Marvin Davis Research Building on the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center campus.

**1990**

April 22, the San Vicente medical facility is dedicated as the Mark Goodson Building.

**1990**

June 21, the Administrative Services Building is dedicated as the Steven Spielberg Pediatrics Research Center.

**1992**

Sept. 13 dedication ceremony is held for the Barbara and Marvin Davis Research Building.

**1994**

Jan. 17 Northridge earthquake causes extensive damage to the Halper and Schuman buildings and an employee parking lot.

**1994**

Cedars-Sinai Medical Center begins restructuring to remain at the forefront of quality patient care, biomedical research and medical education, and community service in the new managed care environment.

**1994**

Dec. 13, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center becomes Cedars-Sinai Health System, which is comprised of the Cedars-Sinai Medical Care Foundation, Physician-Hospital Organization and Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

**1995**

Jan. 19, Alden Drive (which runs through the Medical Center) is dedicated as Gracie Allen Drive.

**1995**

May 2 groundbreaking ceremony is held for expansion and renovation of the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center Department of Emergency Medicine.

**1995**

Sept. 18, the new Imaging Outpatient Center opens at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

**1996**

Aug. 20, Phase I (Acute Care) completion of the Ruth and Harry Roman Emergency Department expansion and renovation is dedicated.

**1997**

Oct. 7, dedication of the Burns & Allen Research Institute, which is based in the Barbara and Marvin Davis Research Building.

**1998**

Phase II of the Ruth and Harry Roman Emergency Department (sub-acute and pediatrics) is dedicated.

**1998**

The newly established three-story Cedars-Sinai Surgery Center opened for outpatient surgeries at 310 San Vicente Blvd.

**1999**

Groundbreaking for S. Mark Taper Foundation Imaging Center.



## CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER®

8700 Beverly Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90048  
(310) 4 CEDARS (423-3277)  
[www.cedars-sinai.edu](http://www.cedars-sinai.edu)